ersant than we can be will the whose honesty and sense of oure from suspicion. Sometime of the House of Report of the facts connected with parently without recommendations in the report. In 1803 g that indemnity ought to be by a vote of the same body. A report was made in 1807, but it lative action resulted. In 1818 is made to the Senate, followed resolution declaring "that the memorialists and petitioners inted." In 1822 and again in the reports on the subject were concluding with similar reso-

inst a foreign nation." This vetod by the House of Representate found that in all bills proposed of these claims the sum to be applying the second through the second

hose who lost as insurers of such

That the contract price. I have determined to submit this incomplete pres-tation of my objections to this bill at once in that the Congress may act. THE MESSAGE GREETED WITH APPLAUSE

Spaker Reed laid the President's veto message More the House and it was read. From the ap-line which swept over the hall at the close of the being it was apparent that the message met barly general approval.

E. Cannon (Rep., III.) said that he would move as the bill over the President's veto, and if a falled, then he would ask the Speaker to recoghim to move to suspend the rules and pass a delency bill, omitting the items objected to by President, which could be sent to the Executive

action to-night.

b. Adams (Rep., Penn)—It requires a two-thirds to suspend the rules. Suppose the House does pass the bill over the veto and then refuses to to suspend the rules, where will you be?

Cannon-Oh, well, if we can't pass a bill protons for the necessary expenses of the Governot without loading it down with 700 claims, then here is nothing but an honest, wholesome public bent to fall back upon. (Applause.)

(Rep., Penn.) chairman of the Comte on War Claims, who led the fight for the ption of the claims in the bill, when the measure me back from the Senate, said that against the deman at the other end of the avenue he would



before proper efforts—gentle efforts set efforts—rightly directed. There is coming he knowledge that so many forms of the knowledge that so many forms of the set of the that it is the one remains an arms of which it acts. It is therefore all important in order to get its heneficial to note the you purchase, that you have the genuine suck, which is manufactured by the California as ayrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable tresists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the such is regular, then laxative or other remembers is regular, then laxative or other remembers is regular, then laxative or other remembers is regular.

mem is regular, then laxative or other remeone may be commended to the most in a physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-med everywhere. Syrup of Figs stands highis most largely used and gives most gen-

HE HOUSE UPHOLDS A VETO put the declarations of such men as Webster, Calhoun and Clay that this Nation, not as a grace or a bounty, but as a bounden duty, should pay these He preferred, he said, to take instructions on legal matters from Webster or Clay rather than from Cleveland. The question, Mr. Mahon said, was not one for the President to determine, and he proposed for himself to stand by the dignity of the

gress. "If we are to allow him to dictate what bills as well quit and go home.

approved bills carrying appropriations for paying the bill the latter proposed to introduce carried appassage of any bill through this House which

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) said he did not know It showed that we had a great country, and were equal to any emergency. (Laughter.) Mr. Groshe alleged it contained, and in conclusion said:

larity in the United States the power conferred on the President to voto bills than all of his predecessors combined, because he has defied public opinion, he has defied the opinion of the law-making branch of the Government, he has defied the power to which has been assigned, under the Constitution, the sole has been assigned, under the Constitution, the sole power to originate money bills, and he has done it so often that the people of this country are delighted to think that they may count on the fingers of their two hands, and with a surplus left over, the months that he can thus tyrannize over the people's wishes in this regard. He has made more vetoes, ten to one, than all of his predecessors combined, and I suppose he justifies it under his statement in the message sent here a few days ago, in which he says that patriotism is at a low ebb. But it will be news to the country that this President is now upholding the flag of patriotism." (Applause.)

Messrs. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) and Sayers (Dem., Tex.) approved the veto, and Mr. Brumm (Rep., Penn.), chairman of the Committee on Claims, approved it so far as to say that, "aside from the billingsgate the President indules in, the statements he makes about the claims are facts." Mr. Sayers sharply called him to order for his language.

Mr. Brumm resented the call with considerable warmth, saying that he was responsible for his utterances at all proper times and places.

Mr. Sayers—Pooh! The gentleman's responsibility doesn't amount to anything.
"It amounts to as much as yours does!" shouted the

THE VETO SUSTAINED.

dent as to the French spolation and Chouteat claims, but he had assumed Presidential functions and added his veto of the Bowman war claims. Had these been included, Mr. Richardson said, not a word of objection would have been made, and he pleaded that the motion to suspend the rules be voted down, and then a bill containing these items could be passed in five minutes.

Mr. Evans (Rep., Kv.) and Mr. Wellington (Rep., Md.) followed in the same strain.

The vote resulted—yeas, 172; nays, 43. So the bill was passed.

OTHER BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE. A POSTAL BILL PASSED-ACTION TAKEN ON CON-FERENCE REPORTS

Washington, June 6.-Although this was to be individual suspension day, in order to enable the House to dispose of certain measures which were being pressed upon the Speaker for consideration, only one such bill was acted upon by the body in a session prolonged beyond the usual period. That was a Senate bill to regulate fourth-class wall. Senate bill to regulate fourth-class mail matter, which was passed upon a motion by Mr. Loud (Rep., The effect of the bill is to shut out of the mails the supplies and stores of the executive departments which, under a liberal construction of partments which, under a liberal construction of the postal laws and regulations, have been held to be mailable matter. Mr. Loud said that it cost the Government 12 cents a pound to carry this stuff, whereas it could be transported by express com-panies at not to exceed 2 cents a pound.

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.) brought up the bill clothing the purchasers of the Atlantic and Pacific Rallroad under foreclosure sale with the same powers, privi-leges and obligations as those possessed by the orig-inal corporation, but it was withdrawn to avoid a

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) presented the latest report of the conferrees on the Sundry Civil Appropriation

bill, and it was agreed to. Upon motion by Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa) the House voted to recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment relating to the Carey Irrigation law. That law granted to States having arid lands within their limits 1,000,000 acres each upon the completion their limits 1,000,000 acres each upon the completion of certain irrigation improvements and the settlement of the lands. Owing to the impossibility of the States raising money to make the necessary improvements to avail themselves of the provisions of the law, it has been found to be inoperative. The Senate amendment authorized the creation of a lien upon the arid lands improved by irrigation, so as to induce private capital to embark in the enterprise. Mr. Lacey moved an amendment referring to the Legislatures of the several States interested the manner in which the proposed liens should be created.

manner in which the property ated.

The House refused to make any further concessions regarding appropriations for public buildings and ordered a further conference.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) called upon the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill, which had shortly before been rejected in the Senate. After some discussion the House ordered a further conference.

The partial report of the conferrees on the Postfonce Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

Th partial report of the conferrees on the agreed office Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.) presented the final agreement of the conferrees on the Indian Appropriation bill. It covered only two items; the first repriation bill. It covered only two items; the first repriation bill. It covered only two items; the first repriation bill. It covered only two items; the first repriation bill. It covered only two items; the first repriation bill. It covered only two items, the first repriation bill. It covered only two items, amounting to about \$80,000, among attorneys engaged in the case. The second was that of sectarian contract schools. The House voted to abolish them at the end of this fiscal year: the Senate extended the time until June 30, 1828. The conferrees agreed to recommend that the date of termination be fixed at June 39, 1837, with the provision that the Secretary of the Interior shohld expend in the year not more than half of the amount expended this year, and then only in cases where he cannot otherwise provide for the education of the Indian children. After considerable debate the report was disagreed to, and a further conference ordered.

Speaker Reed announced the appointment of Messrs. Evans (Rep., Ky.), Russell (Rep., Conn.) and McMillin (Pem. Tenn.) as members on the part of the House of the Joint Congressional commission provided for in the bill to repeal the free-alcohol clause of the Wilson Tariff law, to investigate and report whether or not it be possible to frame regulations under which alcohol for use in arts and manufactures may be admitted free without danger to the customs revenues.

At 7.25 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.), the House took a recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

REPORT AGAINST RECIPROCITY.

Washington, June 6.—The minority members of the Ways and Means Committee submitted to the House to-day their report on the general subject of reciprocity and commercial treams. The report or ities the reciprocity provision of the Tariff act of 1890 and characterises it as a system of arbitrary retailation rather than a plan of reciprocal trade.

now everybody is raving over the delicious new BLENDS, FRAPPES, FRUIT CRUSHES, ICE CREAM SODAS, &c., SERVED ONLY at

CUBA'S SIDE OF THE CASE

EVILS OF SPANISH RULE IN THE ISLAND POINTED OUT.

Then follows in the pamphlet a brief reference to

PERSONAL SECURITY A MYTH.

Further quotations from the writings of Schor Further quotations from the writings of Schol Varona are given, saying:

Personal security is a myth among us. Outlaws and men of law have disposed at will of the property, the peace and the life of the inhabitants of Cuba. The sarmed police, far from being the guardians, have been the terror of Cuban peasants. Wherever they pass they cause alarm by the brutal literaturent to which they subject the inhabitants, who in many cases fee from their homes at their approach. Under the most trifling pretext they beat unmercifully the defenceiess countrymen, and very frequently they have killed those they were conveying under arrest. These outrages became so notorious that the Commander-In-Chief of the Civil Guard, Brigadier-General benis, had to issue a circular, in which he declared that his subjects. "under pretext of obtaining confidential information, resorted to violent measures," and that if the cases are very frequent in which individuals arrested by force of the corps attempt to escape, and keepers find themselves in the necessity of using their weapons." What the above declarations signify is evident, notwithstanding the cuphenisms of official language. The object of the circular was to put a stop to these excesses, but the state of things continues the same.

Señor Varona continues on this topic:

Senor Varona continues on this topic: Sefor Varona continues on this topic:

If the personal safety of the Cubans in a period which the Spaniards depict with brilliant colors continues at the mercy of their rulers, who are allens in the country, both by birth and ideas, have the Cubans' honor and property any better safe-guard? Is the administration of justice good, or even endurable? The very idea of a lawsuit fright-cans every honest Cuban. Nobody trusts the honesty or independence of the judges. Pespite the provisions of the Constitution, without warrant and for indefinite time imprisonments are most common in Cuba. The magistrates can tighten or loosen the elastic messions of the judicial proceedings. They know well that if they curry favor with the Government they can do anything without incurring responsibility. Twice have the Government of Cuba aimed at establishing a special tribunal to deal with offences of the press. Twice has this special tribunal been established.

FREE SPEECH SUPPRESSED.

FREE SPEECH SUPPRESSED.

The pamphlet points out that the Cubans do not enjoy freedom of thought and expression, that newspaper writers have been banished from the island because they attempted to criticise the Gov-ernment, and that one writer, Manuel A. Balmaseda, was tried by court-martial in November, 1891, for having published an editorial paragraph in "El was tried by court-martial in November, 1891, for having published an editorial paragraph in "El Criterio Popular" respecting the shooting of the medical students by the Havana Volunteers. The newspaper "El Pais" has been suspended several times and the editors subjected to criminal proceedings for having mildly pointed our glaring abuses, on one occasion simply because it called attention to the fact that the son of the president of the Supreme Court was holding an office against the law. It is asserted that the Cubans do not enjoy the right of holding public meetings. They may ask the authorities for permission to do so twenty-four hours in advance, and the privilege may be granted or denied. If granted, which is seldom the case, an official is deputed to be present, with power to order the discontinuance of the meeting whenever he may think proper. Even associations are forbidden to hold general meetings. Such has been the case with the Association of Planters and with the Association of Artisans. But this is not all, the pamphlet says. If a Cuban wishes to hold a reception at his house he must first obtain a license and pay for it. Otherwise there will be trouble for him. Cubans have no right to elect officers who govern them. From the captain-general down, all the officers are appointed in Spain, and the appointees are, of course, Spaniards. Only a few minor clerkships are held by Cubans.

TAXED FOR THE BENEFIT OF SPAIN.

TAXED FOR THE BENEFIT OF SPAIN. Speaking of the taxation in the island, the pamphlet says that the Cubans have neither vote nor voice in the imposition of the taxes or in the expenditure of revenue. This is done for Cubans at Madrid,

People begin to ask themselves, "Where shall I spend the summer?" An ocean voyage, an inland jaunt, or a coastwise trip, which shall it be? In either case, one of the wise trip, which shall it be? In either case, one of the most useful traveling companion, one that never fails in an emergency to which it is edapted, is Hostetter's litomach Bitters, which remedies sea sickness, nausea, headache, billousness and maiarial complaints. Dyspepsia, theumatism, nervousness and kidney trouble are also remedied by the great alterative and preventive. Tourisis by sea and land, mariners, emigrants and Western ploneers all testify to its detensive and remedial efficacy. Hoddity and mental fatigue are counteracted by it, and it prevents maiadies which would otherwise be brought on by exposure. No one should start on a summer outing by exposure. No one should start on a summer outing the trip is the most genial and reliable of summer tonics, and suits the most fastidious palate.

Story as honest and faithful, he was not such a person as the captain deemed worthy of re-enlistment on other grounds. It appears, for one thing, that the man borrowed money under faise pretences and failed to pay it back. In making out the discharge captain Story tore off the "character." His course was approved by Colonel Frank, commandant at Fort Monroe. A correspondence on the subject ensued, and the matter went through the regular official channels; including the Secretary of War. From Colonel Frank the papers were sent to General Ruger, and from him to General Miles. General Ruger took issue with Captain by exposure. No one should start on a summer outing without it. It is the most genial and reliable of summer tonics, and suits the most fastidious palate.

A SPIN UP RIVERSIDE
On a good wheel is just the next best thing to a visit to

RIKER'S "RIVERSIDE,"

the LARGEST and FINEST SODA
FOUNTAIN IN THE WORLD. Just now everybody is raving over the delicious new BLENDS, FRAPPES, FRUIT CRUSHES, ICE CREAM

Cubans are taxed every year to the extent of about \$100,000,000, of which sum only about \$700,000 is appropriated for internal improvements in the island; that is, for the construction and repair of roads, of public buildings, telegraph lines, harbor improvements, sanitary work, lighthouse expenses, etc. As a rule, it is pointed out, scarcely one-half of that amount is disbursed; only, in fact, that necessary to pay the salaries of the officials composing the various boards of commissions. "The balance is diverted to other purposes, or, in plain English, is stolen," it is remarked in the pamphile. During the last twenty-five years not one foot of road has been constructed or one yard added to the telegraph lines, within even the harbor of Havana has been so new-lected that the enormous amount of filth accumulated in its a perpetual menace to the health of the city, and even to that of the Atlantic cities on the

revenue is disposed of as follows: \$11,500,000 is to pay interest on the debt of Spain; \$5,000,000 is to Spain, and \$5,000,000 for salaries to Spanish agents the \$30,000,000 is spent for public education and not

the total contribution of the island of mother country is no less than \$60,000,00 THE CUBAN ARMY.

erate of bandits, assassins, ignorant negroes and

Washington, June 6. Secretary Olney, in behalf of the United States, and Senor Romero, the Mex-ican Minister, in behalf of his Government, have signed an agreement permitting the troops of one country to cross the border of the other in the purof criminals and outlaws. Similar agree suit of criminals and outlaws. Similar agreements have been made between Mexico and the United States several times, notably when Geronimo was carrying on his depredations along the border. The present attangement has been called forth by the outlawry of the renegade Apacha "Kid."

CONSOLIDATION OF POSTOFFICES. THE PROVISION AS FINALLY ADOPTED IN CON-PERENCE COMMITTEE.

Washington, June 6. The conferrees on the Postoffice Appropriation bill have finally agreed on the measure. There was only one item of disagreement setween the two Houses, that of the Pasco-Gorman amendment, prohibiting the consolidation of subur-ban offices with a large central office. It has been decided to recommend the following in lieu of the original amendment:

Provided that no postoffice established at any ounty seat shall be abolished or discontinued by eason of any consolidation of postoffices made by he Postmaster General under existing law, and ny cuch postoffice at a count y seat heretofore unsolidated shall be established as a separate postany consolidated shall be established as a separate postoffice at such county seat;
Frovided, however, that this provision shall not
apply to the city of Cambridge, Mass., or to Towson, Md.; and provided, further, that hereafter no
station, sub-station or branch postoffice shall be
established beyond the corporate limits or boundarles of any city or town in which the principal
office to which such station, sub-station or branch
office is attached is located, except in cases of villages, towns or cities of 1,500 or more inhabitants
not distant more than five miles from the outer
boundary or limits of such city or town in which the
principal office is located.

TO EXPEDITE BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE. Washington, June 6.-Mr. Payne, of New-York, introduced in the House to-day a resolution, the purpose of which is to overcome the objections of Mr. Kem, of Nebraska, to requests for "unanimous It provides that for the remainder of conson." It provides that for the remainder of this session it shall require the objection of any ten members to defeat the immediate consideration of any measure on the calender for which con-sideration is asked. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, June 6.—The President has approved the Filled Cheese bill, the Arizona Funding act, the hill relating to the sale of gas in the District of Columbia, the bill granting a right of way through Grand Canon, Ariz., and the Portifications Appro-priation bill.

STATEHOOD FOR NEW-MEXICO FAVORED. Washington, June 6.-Mr. Catron, of New-Mexico, sented to the House to-day a report recommending the passage of the bill providing for the admission of New-Mexico to Statehood. The report recites the progress of the Territory and the efforts cites the progress of the Territory and the efforts heretofore made to admit New-Mexico to the Union, Fifty years, the report says in conclusion, certainly ought to demonstrate that the people of New-Mexico are progressive and will not go backward.

HIS "CHARACTER" WRONGFULLY TORN OFF Washington, June 6 (Special).—The question of tearing off the "character" of an enlisted man from tearing off the character of an emission man from a discharge paper, upon which it appears that the soldier's record has been honest and faithful, has been formally decided by the War Department au-thorities. The case in which the question arose was that of a private in the battery of Captain Story, 4th Artillery. While the man's services as a soldier, strictly speaking, were regarded by Captain Story as honest and faithful, he was not such a

BAD TEETH.

I do all ordinary work, such as filling and plate work. And it will pay you to come even two hundred miles to be sure of being well served.

MY POSITION.

The system of crown work and bridge work is mine. I taught it to dentists from '81 to '85. Have twentyeight patents that make every American dentist my debtor.

Five thousand of them combine to resist my patents. I, of course, stop teaching and sue. The suit is pending. So much to explain my position.

CROWN WORK.

Crown work is setting a porcelain front gold tooth on a natural root. My method prevents decay of the root and makes the tooth as good as a natural tooth in every respect; it looks like a natural tooth, is equally strong, and lasts for life if properly cared for. Do not confound crown teeth with pivot teeth. Pivot teeth have been made for two hundred years.

BRIDGE WORK.

Bridge work is filling an empty space, or an almost empty mouth, with teeth as good as natural teeth. Sometimes four roots are enough to bridge a full set on. Good bridge work looks and feels and acts like natural teeth; it is the best operation in all dentistry. It is mine exclusively.

THE COST.

The cost should not be considered. Ordinary dentistry cannot be compared with it. Bridge work requires the most skilful workmanship, and none but precious metals should be used in its construction.

By my new invention I am enabled to do bridge work at a lower cost than ever before.

If you want to know exactly what proper crown work and bridge work are I will send you (free) a little book with full description and pictures. From that you can see what I make, how it acts, how it looks and all about it, almost as well as if you were here in my office. If possible call, have an examination made, and get an opinion. I will give an estimate, and make the cost as low as is consistent with good work. For this no charge.

L. T. SHEFFIELD, D. M. D., 26 West 32d St., New York.

An absolutely safe dentifrice, popular with refined persons for over half a century. ... All Druggists.



A sample of liquid Sozodont by mail, provided you mention this publication and send three cents for postage. Address HALL & RUCKEL, New York City, proprietors of Sozodont, Sozoderma Soap, Spalding's Glue and other well-known preparations.

the question. Acting Secretary of War Doe settled the matter on Tuesday. He was urged to make a general decision on the point involved, but declined to do so, and merely decided the one case before him. General Doe holds, in effect, that where a man's services appear to have been honest and faithful, his "character" should remain on his discharge paper. charge paper.

RELIEF FOR THE POSTAL SERVICE. THE MAILS WILL NO LONGER BE BURDENED WITH OFFICIAL GRINDSTONES, ETC., UNLESS THE PRESIDENT VETOES THIS BILL.

Washington, June 6 (Special).—The House of Repre sentatives to-day suspended its rules and passed a Senate bill which will relieve the officials and employes of the Postal Service of a heavy burden of ork and the National Treasury of a heavy burden of unnecessary expense. Under the construction given to a law passed a few years ago in regard to fourth-class mail matter a practice has become gen eral of sending by registered mail heavy and bulky packages and cases and freight of almost every description which could be styled "official supplies" of the several departments of the Government. In this the several departments of the Government. In this way there have been transported for hundreds and thousands of miles desks and other office furniture, carpets, grindstones and tools, iron safes, locks, tents, camp kettles and other articles pertaining to the outfits of Government surveying parties and a great variety of other articles "too numerous to mention." In many cases the packages weighed from 1,000 to 1,000 pounds each, and in some cases the package. tion. In many cases the packages weighed from 1,000 to 1,800 pounds each, and in some cases the pack-ages were so bulky that the doorways of postal cars had to be enlarged in order to admit them. Inashad to be enlarged in order to samit them. Inas-much as the actual cost to the Government of trans-portation of this sort of freight as registered mail matter was about 12 cents a pound and the cost at regular freight or express rates would be not more than one-sixth that sum, a change seemed to be both wise and necessary.

than one-sixth that sum, a change seemed to be both wise and necessary.

The bill which passed the House to-day provides that hereafter no "official matter" of the Government shall be transmitted "free" through the mails at fourth-class rates except such as is written or printed. The bill will become a law at this session unless the President disapproves it or kills it by a "pocket veto," and if enacted it will eventually save several hundred thousand dollars a year to the Government.

MRS. SLACK TO GET HER CHILDREN.

Washington, June 6,-Mrs. Mary Kemble Slack applied to Judge McComas this afternoon to sur-render to her the custody of her two little girls pending any further proceedings which may be had respecting the possession of them, in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals that the order of the New-Jersey Chancery Court must be respected. Counsel for Mrs. Perrine, the children's respected. Counsel for Mrs. Perrine, the children's aunt, surprised the Court by announcing that their client had this morning sued out a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court, which, they asserted, took the jurisdiction for the time being out of the District of Columbia courts. Judge McComas finally declined to act in the matter at the present time, but declared that when the mandate of the Court of Appeals reached him, which he expected would be on June 17, he would deliver the children to their mother.

A CHINESE ACTRESS IN NEW-YORK. Ah Kome, said to be the Sarah Bernha dt of

China, is in town. Furthermore, she is in bond (al-though not stored away in a bonded warehouse), and has given security for her return to the Celestial Empire. Last night witnessed the opening performance in the Chinese Concert Hall in Doyers et, the curtain rising at the early hour of 7.30 p, m, before a house that was filled to the doors with excited Chinamen. The affair will long be remembered by the dwellers in Mott and Pell sts. When a Tribune reporter appeared at the door of the concert hall he Tound it was guarded by an American, wearing a uniform which closely resembled the garb of a Park policeman. Upon request, this doortender went inside to find the manager, Lee Quay; but he never side to find the manager, Lee Quay; but he never came back. His place was quickly filled by a substitute, whose powers of communication resembled those of a clam. The pest he could do was to say that the theatre was for Chinamen only, and that no white people were wanted in the place.

The reporter was completely swept off the steps by the further announcement that the managers of Ah Kome were not looking for free advertising. Ah Kome were not looking for free advertising. Ah Kome is for the Chinese, and no others need apply. Chinamen cannot read English, so what good would reports of Ah Kome's diamonds and possible divorce suits do the box-office receipts? Ah Kome has dropped down upon the town like lightning out of a clear sky. No advance notices have heralded her soming, nor, from the success of her debut last

served in the regiment about ten years. Last Thursday evening the captain handed Sergeant Francis his discharge, without making any statement or giving any reason for his action. The ser-geant made no protest, but naturally felt hurt, and when the drill was over and he met his comrades he spoke of the matter.

TROUBLE IN THE 71ST REGIMENT.

MEMBERS OF COMPANY C IN ARMS AGAINST

THEIR CAPTAIN. There is trouble again in Company C. 71st Regi-

ment, and unless something is done to straighten matters out complications which would make a

good comic opera plot are likely to result. It ap-

pears that for some reason Captain Zabriskie, of Company C. wanted to dispense with the further services of First Sergeant E. M. Francis, who has

received my walking papers." Everybody expressed surprise, and many of the men who had served for years with Francis were indignant. They looked for the captain, but he

"Boys," he said, "I'm not in it any more. I have

indignant. They looked for the captain, but he could not be found, and neither Sergeant Francis nor his friends have been able to learn the reason for the discharge. Those members of Company C in sympathy with the discharged man held a meeting on Friday and appointed a committee to make inquiry. That is the serious part of the story. The humorous part is this: The friends of Sergeant Francis propose, if the reasons for discharge are not given, or if, in their opinion, the action against Francis was wrong or arbitrary, to elect him to the lieutenant Clarke. This would mean that Sergeant Erancis, instead of having been forced from the company, would be promoted through the act of his captain. The committee will report on Thursday.

VASSAR GIRLS WATCH THE LADS ROW. Poughkeepsie, June 8 (Special).-There was a spirited two-mile race between the 'Varsity and freshman crews of the University of Pennsylvania during the evening practice on the river to-day. The water was choppy and the tide running strong upstream. Ward, their coach, followed the crews on the Queen City with a small party of Vassar girls as his guests. The crews rowed at thirty-four strokes a

guests. The crews rowed at thirty-four strokes a minute, but the senior crew reached the boathouse half a mile ahead of the freshmen.

T. J. Pheips, caterer for the Harvard crews, arrived here to-lay with his staff of croks and servants. They took possession of Harvard's quarters at Crum Eibow and began preparations to receive the crews. The oarsmen will go to New-York by the Pail River Line to-morrow night and proceed to Poughkeepsie on the Albany day boat on Monday. Their shells and launch will come by train over the Boston and Albany road. The Columbia College crews will arrive here on the steamer. J. L. Hasbrouck to-morrow morning, bringing their shells with them and their steam launch following them.

A TRANSPORTATION CONCERN'S LOSS.

Erie, Penn., June 6.-The property of the Anche Line and Western Transportation Company here was damaged to the extent of \$50,000 by fire at an early hour this morning. The fire originated in one of the big warehouses, and when discovered was entirely beyond control. The flames spread to and destroyed the Anchor Line's icehouse, containing several thousand tons, and it was only by the great-est effort that the big flour house of the company, with its large stock of flour, was saved from entire destruction. The loss on that building from smoke and water is large. A thunder shower aided the firemen in confining the fire to the buildings named.

PROPOSED STEAMSHIP LINE FROM JAPAN. San Francisco, June 6 .- S. Azam, of Tokio, who is at the head of a new Japanese syndicate with \$5,000,000 capital to start a line of steamers be-\$5,000,000 capital to start a line of steamers between the principal ports of Japan and Portland, arrived here yesterday. Under a law lately passed by the Japanese Diet a subsidy is to be paid by the Government for all vessels of over 6,000 tons burden. The idea of the company, which has already been organized, is to have all its vessels of about 8,000 tons. Mr. Asam is here to see what terms American shipbuilders can make him on building the vessels. It is given out from a trustworthy source that the subsidies guaranteed by the Japanese Government will go far to pay the cost of the vessels. Mr. Asam is friendly, as are his countrymen generally, to Americans. He thinks his ships ought to be built here. The idea of the new syndicate is to cut the freight and passenger rates.